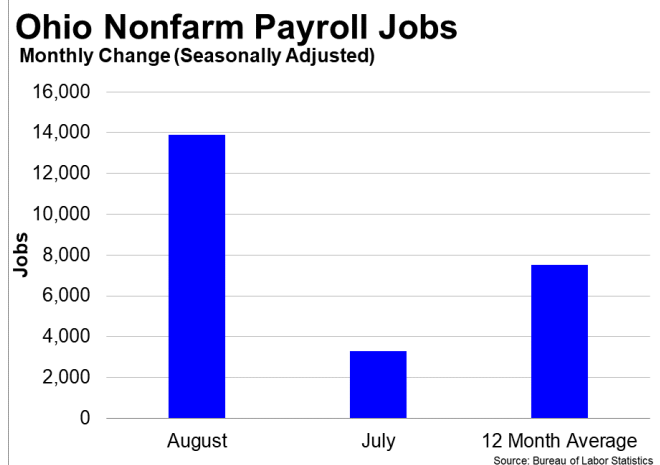
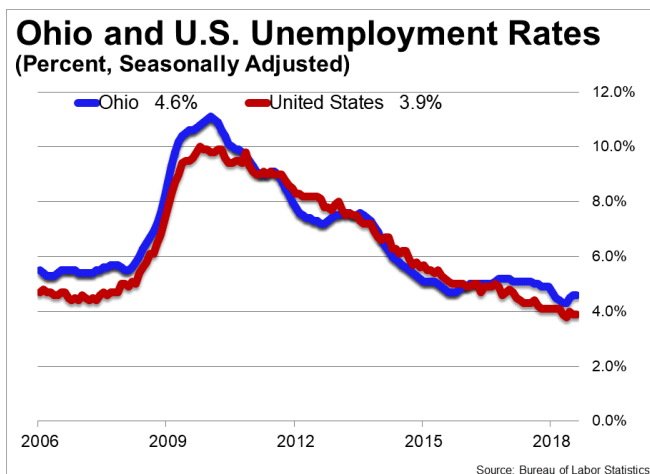




September 21, 2018

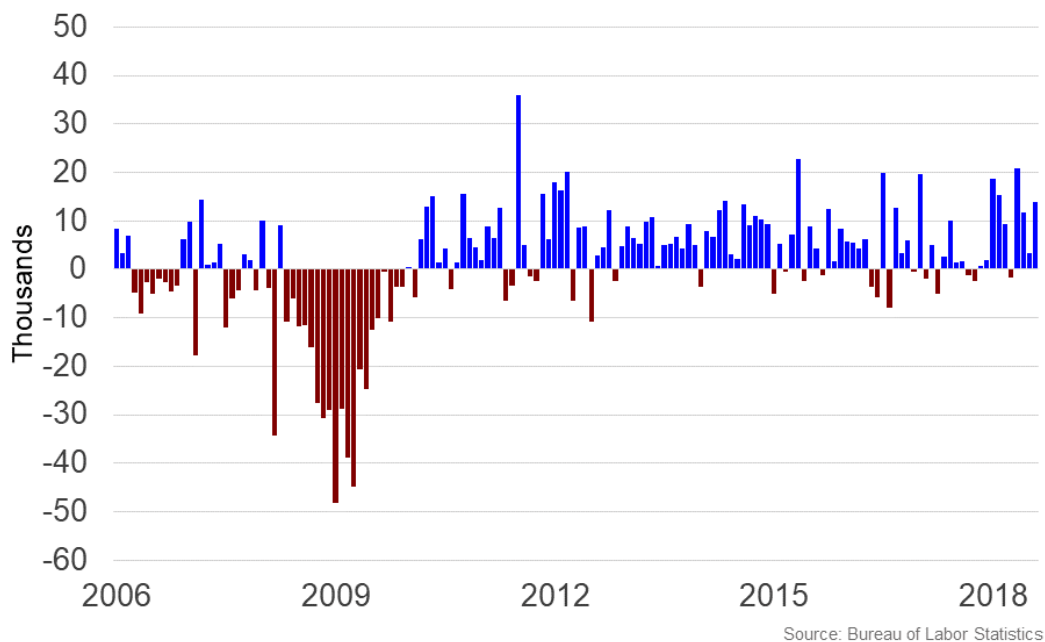
Summary

- **Ohio added 13,900 jobs and the unemployment rate was unchanged at 4.6 percent in August** according to Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data.
- **Over the past twelve months, Ohio added 90,200 jobs** and the unemployment rate fell by 0.4 percentage point from 5 percent.
- **In August, Ohio's private sector added 9,400 jobs** and over the past twelve months it created 82,300 jobs.
- The number of **unemployed Ohioans rose by 2,632 in August**, and over the past year 19,206 Ohioans found jobs.
- Ohio's **labor force participation rate decreased to 62.7 percent** from 62.9 percent in August. Since last year, the labor force participation rate fell 0.3 percentage point.
- The national unemployment rate **was unchanged at 3.9 percent in August**. State employment and unemployment data for September is scheduled for release on October 19, 2018. The national employment situation report for September will be released on Friday, October 5, 2018.



Ohio Nonfarm Payroll Jobs

Monthly Change (Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)



Ohio Payroll Employment

Ohio added 13,900 jobs, or 0.25 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis during August. In the prior month, Ohio added 3,300 jobs. Over the past twelve months, nonfarm payrolls in Ohio increased by 90,200, or 1.63 percent. Ohio nonfarm payroll employment has increased in 9 of the past 12 months.

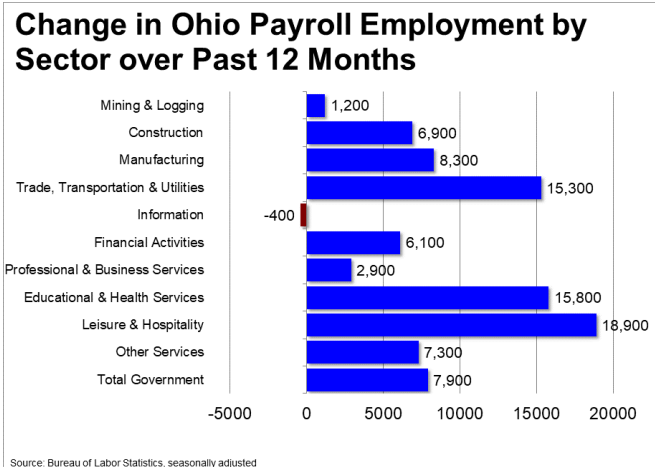
Nationally, nonfarm payrolls increased by 201,000 jobs in August, or 0.13 percent. Over the 12-month period ending August 2018, nonfarm payrolls grew by 2,330,000 jobs, or 1.59 percent. Ohio ranks 22nd among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in nonfarm payroll employment over the past 12 months.

During August, Ohio's private-sector added 9,400 jobs, or 0.19 percent. The private-sector in Ohio added 4,000 jobs in the prior month. Over the past twelve months, private-sector payrolls in Ohio increased by 82,300, or 1.73 percent. Ohio private-sector payroll employment has increased in 10 of the past 12 months.

Nationally, private-sector payroll jobs increased by 204,000 jobs in August, or 0.16 percent. Over the past 12 months, the nation's economy has added 2,329,000 jobs in the private-sector, an increase of 1.87 percent. Ohio ranks 25th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in private-sector payroll employment over the past 12 months.

The best performing sectors on a seasonally adjusted basis during August were Educational & Health Services (+7,800) and Total Government (+4,500). The poorest performing sectors during the month were Professional & Business Services (-3,500) and Manufacturing (-1,800).

The best performing sectors during the last twelve months were Leisure & Hospitality (+18,900) and Educational & Health Services (+15,800). The poorest performing sectors during the last twelve months were Information (-400) and Mining & Logging (+1,200).



Ohio Labor Force Statistics

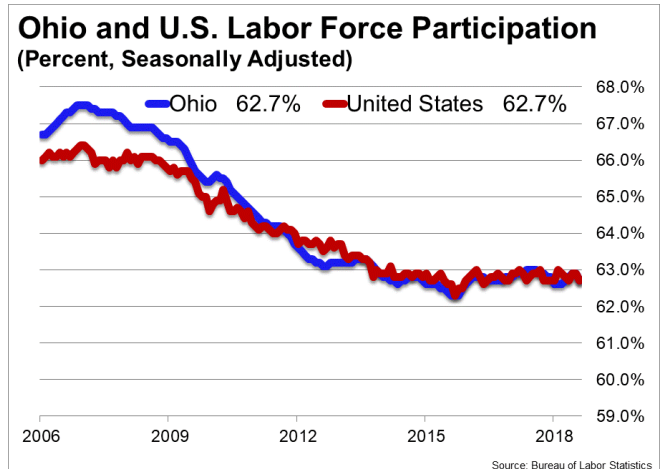
Labor Force Participation

The labor force participation rate in Ohio declined to 62.7 percent in August from 62.9 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 28 have a higher labor force participation rate than Ohio. The labor force participation rate in Ohio is unchanged from a year earlier. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population age 16 and older who are employed or actively looking for work.

The 10-year high for the labor force participation rate in Ohio was 66.8 percent in September 2008. The series high for the labor force participation rate in Ohio occurred in February 2007 when the labor force participation rate hit 67.5 percent. The 10-year low for the labor force participation rate was 62.3 percent in October 2015. The series low for the labor force participation rate occurred in September 1976 when the labor force participation rate hit 61.3 percent. The national labor force participation rate declined by 0.2 percentage point to 62.7 percent in August 2018, but remains near its 38-year low of 62.4 percent.

Employment-to-Population Ratio

The employment-to-population ratio, or the percentage of the Ohio civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years and older counted as employed, declined to 59.8 percent in August from 60.0 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of



Columbia, 30 have higher employment-to-population ratios than Ohio. The employment-to-population ratio in Ohio is unchanged from a year earlier.

The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio in Ohio was 62.2 percent in September 2008. The series high for the employment-to-population ratio in Ohio occurred in March 2001 when the employment-to-population ratio hit 64.7 percent. The 10-year low for the employment-to-population ratio was 58.2 percent in January 2010. The series low for the employment-to-population ratio occurred in March 1983 when the employment-to-population ratio was 54.7 percent.

The national employment-to-population ratio declined by 0.2 percentage point to 60.3 percent in August. That rate was 0.2 percentage point higher than a year earlier. The all-time high for the employment-to-population ratio was 64.7 in April 2000. The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio was 63.4 percent in December 2006. The recent low occurred in October 2013 when the employment-to-population ratio dipped to 58.2 percent. The last time the employment-to-population ratio posted a reading lower than 58.2 percent was July 1983.

